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## *EVALUATION OF PHARMACY SUPPLIES AS A FUNCTION OF SURGICAL COMPANY CLINICAL REQUIREMENTS*

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COMPANY CLINICAL REQUIREMENTS**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Problem**

Operational Maneuver From The Sea (OMFTS) is a US Marine Corps doctrinal concept that describes military operations characterized by rapid tempo, momentum, and flexibility. Such operations require a medical support system that can keep pace with the speed and mobility of assault forces. To accomplish this objective, the logistical footprint of the forward resuscitative surgical function must be reduced without compromising the quality of clinical care rendered.

### **Objective**

The clinical requirements of the Shock Surgical Team/Triage (SST), Acute Care Ward (Ward), and Operating Room (OR) at Echelon II determine in large part the contents of pharmacy Authorized Medical Allowance Lists (AMALs). This study evaluated current pharmacy AMALs 629 (Equipment) and 630 (Consumables) and proposed changes to them as a function of previously established clinical requirements for the SST, Ward, and OR.

### **Approach**

The complete Fleet Marine Force AMAL list was converted to an Excel document, and was sorted by National Stock Number. Then each item from AMAL 630, pharmacy supplies, was located to determine whether it was unique to the pharmacy. If a drug found in the pharmacy also was found in the OR, SST, or Ward, it was possibly redundant because both areas provide Echelon II care. Therefore, previous studies using the Naval Health Research Center model were examined to determine supply requirements for the SST, Ward, and OR. The results of the previous studies listed the supplies needed to perform each task, along with the dosage required for each patient. Multiplying the dosage by the Deployable Medical Systems-generated expected number of patients produced the total amount required for each drug. If the requirement was fulfilled by the SST, Ward, or OR, then the duplicate item in the pharmacy was considered redundant. If not, the additional quantity needed to fill the requirement was retained in the pharmacy. The previous studies also labeled drugs that would be supplied to the SST, Ward, and OR only by the pharmacy. Using the same method, the clinical requirements for these drugs were calculated. Drugs that were found in both the Battalion Aid Station (BAS) and the pharmacy were unlikely to be redundant because the BAS and the pharmacy function independently at different echelons. Therefore, these items were retained in both AMALs. Each item in AMAL 629, pharmacy equipment, was retained in quantities sufficient for two people to carry out their duties. Items that could not be matched to a specific task were not considered for inclusion in the proposed AMAL.

### **Results**

Reductions in number of items, unit weight, and unit cube were proposed for pharmacy AMALs 629 and 630. As a result of this analysis, proposed AMAL 629 showed a 55% reduction in number of items, 2% reduction in total weight, and a 3% reduction in total cube. Proposed AMAL 630 showed a 69% reduction in number of items, a 65% reduction in total weight, and a 24% reduction in total cube.

## **Conclusion**

Using the results of previous AMAL analyses conducted by the Naval Health Research Center to examine the pharmacy AMALs has resulted in significant reductions in weight and cube, contributing to the faster response times and greater flexibility required by OMFTS doctrine. This has been accomplished without compromising clinical capability because the pharmacy supplies, especially drugs, have been linked to clinical requirements generated by the SST and Ward. It will be important to maintain pharmacy AMALs along with those of the other functional areas in the Surgical Company to ensure that vital medications are available when needed, and also to avoid the problem of retaining redundant or unnecessary supplies. Continuing evaluation of the pharmacy supplies in the context of other functional areas will result in the most efficient supply configuration for storing and dispensing medicines.

## **EVALUATION OF PHARMACY SUPPLIES AS A FUNCTION OF SURGICAL COMPANY CLINICAL REQUIREMENTS**

The nature of the US Marine Corps mission is changing. The Operational Maneuver From The Sea<sup>1</sup> (OMFTS) doctrinal concept describes the Marine Corps as a rapid reaction force with a sea-based operational station that allows rapid progress from ship to objective without the shore buildup that characterized previous operations. The OMFTS concept, with its emphasis on rapid tempo, momentum, and flexibility, will require a medical support system that can keep pace with the speed and mobility of assault forces.

It is likely that Marine units will be widely dispersed and highly mobile, with casualties occurring in far-forward positions. Thus, medical support teams must be rapidly deployable, and equipped with lighter, more flexible resources. The development of modular, efficient Authorized Medical Allowance Lists (AMALs) will be an important factor in achieving the goals of speed and mobility. Mission-specific standards of care and clinical requirements for the items pushed forward must be established so that only those items required to achieve the standards of care are transported. Accomplishing this objective requires reducing the logistical footprint of the forward resuscitative surgical function, without compromising the quality of clinical care rendered by forward forces.<sup>2</sup>

The Naval Health Research Center (NHRC), San Diego, California, has evaluated most of the Marine Corps medical supply blocks. These include the Battalion Aid Station (BAS), and the laboratory, x-ray, Shock Surgical Team/Triage (SST), Acute Care Ward (Ward), and Operating Room (OR) functional areas of the Surgical Company. Significant reductions in materiel requirements have been achieved in all of these AMALs by modeling the clinically relevant elements of a given theater of operations, retaining in the supply stream only those items with an identified clinical requirement.<sup>2-5</sup>

Headquarters, Marine Corps, Quantico, Virginia, Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM), and the Joint Readiness Clinical Advisory Board (JRCAB), Fort Detrick, Maryland, have voiced support for the NHRC approach. Consequently, MARCORSYSCOM AMAL management and the Naval Medical Logistics Command, Fort Detrick, Maryland, have worked to incorporate changes generated by the NHRC model into the AMAL lists.<sup>2</sup> It is hoped that through continued cooperation substantial improvement in the AMALs can be achieved.

### **METHOD**

#### **Overview of the NHRC Model**

The NHRC model for Echelons I and II was designed to interface with the Echelons III and IV Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS) model,<sup>6</sup> which consists of relational databases called the Time, Task, Treater files. The DEPMEDS model was developed to

standardize medical materiel and to assemble it into sets so that each of the services could configure medical facilities according to its own unique requirements. The data in the DEPMEDS model are based on treatment protocols for 319 patient conditions (PCs), each labeled with a short description and a number between 1 and 350. The PCs represent a grouping of closely related diagnoses that are considered to be representative of the injuries expected to occur in theater.<sup>7</sup> To build upon this existing standard, the structural characteristics of the Echelon I and II NHRC databases are compatible with those of the DEPMEDS Time, Task, Treater files.

The 350 DEPMEDS PCs, listed in Appendix A, form the core around which the NHRC Echelon I and II medical supply model was developed. The medical tasks required to treat each PC at Echelon IA-Battlefield, Echelon IB-BAS, and Echelon II-Surgical Company were identified, and the tasks were linked to the appropriate supplies needed to carry them out. Finally, these PC-Task-Supply profiles were validated by a panel of subject matter experts.

Equipment AMALs contain the equipment and reusable materiel needed to establish the functional area. To project equipment requirements, each item considered for inclusion in a given AMAL was linked to a known medical task that would be performed in that functional area. For example, items in AMAL 631, the SST equipment AMAL, were linked to tasks that are performed in the SST. Quantities sufficient to provide care to a given number of patients by a predetermined number of providers were calculated.

Consumable AMALs contain disposable items that are used only once. Consumables also were linked to medical tasks for specified functional areas. Since consumable requirements are determined by the expected number of patients for each PC, it was necessary to project a casualty stream. The Army's Patient Generating Model (PATGEN),<sup>8</sup> a validated tool for projecting casualties, was used to determine a 60-day, worst-case operational scenario. Consumables sufficient to treat the projected number of patients for each PC for the length of their stay in a given functional area were calculated.

### **The Pharmacy**

AMAL 629, pharmacy equipment, contains the equipment and reusable materiel required to establish a pharmacy. There are 17 per Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF). AMAL 630, pharmacy supplies, provides consumables sufficient to provide pharmacy support for 1,000 persons for 30 days, and there are 83 of these per MEF. Each Surgical Company has two pharmacies.

The determination of pharmacy requirements differs from that of other functional areas in the Surgical Company. Consumable supplies of the OR, SST, and Ward are determined by tasks directly related to patient care within their units, but some of the drugs needed in these areas are kept only in the pharmacy. For example, acetaminophen is clinically required for patient care both in the SST and Ward, but it is stored and dispensed only by the pharmacy. Because all of the drugs in the pharmacy are used in other areas of the Surgical Company (primarily the OR, SST) and Ward, the requirements for these areas determine what drugs the pharmacy stocks. Equipment requirements also differ in that

pharmacy equipment is used to dispense medications used in other areas, while patient care (OR, SST, and Ward) or ancillary (x-ray and lab) AMALs contain equipment that is used for treatment or diagnosis of patients within the area.

### **Approach**

The complete Fleet Marine Force AMAL list was converted to an electronic database, and was sorted by National Stock Number (NSN). Then each item from AMAL 630 was located to determine whether or not it was unique to the pharmacy. If a drug found in the pharmacy also was found in the OR, SST, or Ward, it was possibly redundant because both areas provide Echelon II care. Therefore, previous studies<sup>2-5</sup> using the NHRC model were examined to determine supply requirements for the SST, Ward, and OR. The results of the previous studies listed the supplies needed to perform each task, along with the dosage required for each patient. Multiplying the dosage by the DEPMEDS-generated expected number of patients produced the total amount required for each drug. If the requirement was fulfilled by the SST, Ward, or OR, then the duplicate item in the pharmacy was considered redundant. If not, the additional quantity needed to fill the requirement was retained in the pharmacy. The previous studies also labeled drugs that would be supplied to the SST, Ward, and OR only by the pharmacy. Using the same method, the clinical requirements for these drugs were calculated. Drugs that were found in both the BAS and the pharmacy were unlikely to be redundant because the BAS and the pharmacy function independently at different echelons. Therefore, these items were retained in both AMALs.

The items were researched to determine whether the type of a particular drug was the DMSB-approved standard. Whenever possible, the standardized medications were used. The indications for each drug were also investigated. If there was duplication in the uses for drugs, one of them was considered redundant. For example, two over-the-counter remedies for hemorrhoids were stocked, and only the standardized item was retained.

Some of the drugs in the pharmacy were unique to that AMAL, and there were no PC-linked clinical requirements for them. When this occurred, the indications for the drug were considered. If the drug was intended to treat a condition that was likely to occur, but for which there was no PC, it was retained. An example of this is isoniazid, which is used as a prophylactic or treatment for tuberculosis. Other items, such as aspirin, were retained because they are commonly used for minor maladies, or as a first response to a suspected cardiac event, even though there is no specific clinical requirement for them.

Each item in AMAL 629 was retained in quantities sufficient for two people to carry out their duties. Items that could not be matched to a specific task were not considered for inclusion in the proposed AMAL.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **AMAL 629 – Pharmacy Equipment**

The current pharmacy equipment AMAL 629 contains only 11 items. Five storage items, including a refrigerator, chests, and a cabinet, have been retained in the proposed AMAL.

The number of items of equipment used for dispersing medications, such as spatulas, tablet and capsule counting trays, and a numbering wheel, have been reduced; proposed quantities of these items are sufficient for the personnel who use them. Two sizes of glass measuring containers have been eliminated because, although they are reusable, they are not sterile. The differences between the current and proposed AMAL 629 in price, weight, and cube are shown in Table 1. Appendix B contains the proposed pharmacy equipment AMAL 629.

**Table 1. Comparison Between Current and Proposed Pharmacy Equipment AMAL 629**

	Quantity	Total Price	Total Weight	Total Cube
<b>Current AMAL 629</b>	29.00	\$ 2701.25	274.52	31.60
<b>Proposed AMAL 629</b>	13.00	\$ 2468.45	268.90	30.57
<b>Reduction</b>	16.00	\$ 232.80	5.62	1.03
<b>Percent</b>	55%	9%	2%	3%

### **AMAL 630 – Pharmacy Consumables**

**Drugs Not Unique to Pharmacy.** There are no duplications in the OR and pharmacy AMALs. Only four drugs that are stocked in either the SST or the Ward AMALs are also carried in the pharmacy. AMAL 634, Ward supplies, contains sufficient codeine phosphate and acetaminophen tablets and diphenhydramine hydrochloride capsules to fulfill its own requirements; however, the pharmacy supplies both of these drugs to the SST. Therefore, both drugs were retained in the pharmacy in sufficient quantities to meet SST requirements and, since both are frequently used, to cover sick call and any shortages in the Surgical Company. Two other drugs, gentamicin sulfate ophthalmologic solution and sulfadiazene silver cream, are carried in both the SST and the Ward, in addition to the pharmacy. Because both drugs are frequently used, they were retained in the pharmacy in case additional quantities were needed in the SST or the Ward. Twenty-six drugs were carried in both the BAS and the pharmacy, but these duplications were not a factor in determining the proposed pharmacy AMAL.

**Drugs Unique to Pharmacy.** The current pharmacy AMAL lists no OR requirements that are supplied by the pharmacy, but the OR AMAL review panel proposed that scopolomine be added to the pharmacy for use in the OR. Results of previous studies show that the pharmacy is responsible for 27 drugs that are required by either the SST, the Ward, or both. Table 2 shows that 10 have clinical requirements in both the SST and the Ward, 5 are required by the SST, and 12 are required by the Ward. Three of these, brompheniramine maleate, loperamide hydrochloride, and ranitidine, are not listed in the current AMAL; only loperamide is proposed for addition. Two other drugs have been proposed for deletion. Miconazole nitrate cream is an antifungal preparation for women, and female-specific medications are not included at Echelon II. Dibucaine ointment, a hemorrhoid medication, is redundant with Anusol® cream (hydrocortisone acetate and pramoxine hydrochloride cream). It is proposed that quantities of all other drugs be decreased.



**Table 2. AMAL 630 Consumables With Clinical Requirements in SST and/or Ward**

NSN	Nomen	SST	Ward
6505009857301	Acetaminophen	✓	✓
6505012069246	Acyclovir Caps	✓	✓
6505005799110	Bacitracin	✓	✓
6505012073738	Brompheniramine		✓
6505010235011	Clotrimazole Cream	✓	✓
6505004002054	Codeine&Acetamin.	✓	
6505010985802	Diazepam Tabs	✓	✓
6505002999535	Dibucaine Ointment		✓
6505003697289	Dicloxacillin Sod Caps	✓	✓
6505001168350	Diphenhydramine HCl	✓	
6505000095063	Doxycycline Hyclate	✓	✓
6505011134758	Erythromycin Tabs	✓	✓
6505010222646	Gentamicin Sulf Ophth		✓
6505014070381	Griseofulvin Tabs		✓
6505013480278	Guaifenesin Caps		✓
6505012816758	Hydrocortisone Acetate	✓	✓
6505009262095	Hydrocortisone Cream		✓
6505012149062	Ibuprofen Tabs		✓
6505010666568	Loperamide HCl Caps		✓
6505011561844	Magnesia Alumina		✓
6505008901840	Metronidazole Tabs	✓	
6505010498881	Miconazole Nitrate Crm	✓	
6505010141378	Neomycin&Poly B Otic	✓	✓
6505011607702	Ranitidine Tabs		✓
6505001839419	Sulfacetamide Sod Ophth		✓
6505001394600	Tetrahydroz HCl Ophth		✓
6505010083054	Undecylenic Acid Pwdr	✓	

An additional 28 drugs are unique to the current pharmacy supply AMAL, but have no clinical requirements in other functional areas. Of these, 18 were eliminated from the proposed pharmacy consumable AMAL for various reasons. Some were deleted because they were redundant with other medications, including antibiotics, such as penicillin V and ampicillin; topical treatments, such as coal tar shampoo and calamine lotion; cold remedies; and pain medications, such as codeine sulfate tablets. Those drugs used to treat conditions that have no PC and a low frequency of occurrence at Echelon II, such as probenecid for hyperuremia, were also eliminated from consideration. Several of the drugs are used for conditions that are not treated at Echelon II, for example, levothyroxine sodium for hypothyroidism. Drugs that were retained include isoniazid, used to protect against tuberculosis, insulin, and dilantin, which were retained in case of emergency. Over-the-counter drugs such as aspirin, tolinaftate, and cimetidine, which are frequently used for minor ailments, also were retained in reduced quantities. Pyridoxine tablets replace ascorbic acid for use with isoniazid as a tuberculosis prophylaxis.

Nine nondrug consumables were included in AMAL 630. These included items such as medicine bottles, labels, ointment jars, and lamps. Except for the ointment jars, all of

these were retained. The number of lamps did not change; however, the quantity of prescription bottles and labels was decreased.

Overall, the number of items, unit weight, and unit cube showed significant reductions between the current and proposed AMAL 630. Results are shown in Table 3. Appendix C contains the proposed AMAL 630, pharmacy supplies.

**Table 3. Comparison Between Current and Proposed Pharmacy Consumables AMAL 630**

	Quantity	Total Price	Total Weight	Total Cube
<b>Current AMAL 630</b>	919.00	\$ 6598.63	233.48	17.55
<b>Proposed AMAL 630</b>	289.00	\$ 1778.84	82.22	13.35
<b>Reduction</b>	630.00	\$ 4819.79	151.27	4.20
<b>Percent</b>	69%	73%	65%	24%

## CONCLUSIONS

Using the results of previous AMAL studies<sup>2-5</sup> to examine the pharmacy AMALs has resulted in significant reductions in weight and cube, contributing to the faster response times and greater flexibility required by OMFTS doctrine. More importantly, no decrease in clinical capability has resulted, because the pharmacy supplies, especially drugs, have been linked to clinical requirements generated by the SST and Ward.

Because the pharmacy does not, essentially, generate its own clinical requirements, it is important to maintain pharmacy AMALs along with those of the other functional areas in the Surgical Company. For example, if the clinical requirement for a particular drug changes in the SST or Ward, the pharmacy AMAL should immediately reflect that change. This will ensure that vital medications are available when needed, and also will avoid the problem of retaining redundant or unnecessary supplies. Continuing evaluation of the pharmacy supplies in the context of other functional areas will result in the most efficient supply configuration for storing and dispensing medicines.

Improved packaging and disposable supplies have made it possible to store many drugs in the functional area where they are used rather than in the pharmacy. To streamline operations and also to optimize the expertise of personnel in light of this development, the pharmacy might perform functions such as the resupply of drugs for the SST, Ward, and OR. Medical personnel, such as nurses, would then have more time for direct patient care, and the efficiency of the Surgical Company would be enhanced.

Using the NHRC model has demonstrated that significant reductions in the logistical burden carried by Marine Corps forces can be achieved by modeling the clinically relevant elements of the theater of operations. The supply requirements for the delivery of medical care in far-forward medical areas have all been linked to the medical tasks for which they are required. Finally, the pharmacy requirements have been evaluated relative to the clinical requirements of the SST and the Ward. As Marine Corps doctrine requires more mobile and flexible deployable medical systems, the NHRC model can be used as a tool in the efficient configuration of medical supplies for a wide range of scenarios.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**Patient Condition List**

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

PC#	PC DESCRIPTION
001	Cerebral concussion closed with/without nondepressed linear skull fracture severe – loss of consciousness from 2 to 12 hours
002	Cerebral concussion closed with/without nondepressed linear skull fracture moderate – loss of consciousness less than 2 hours
003	Cerebral contusion closed with/without nondepressed linear skull fracture severe – loss of consciousness greater than 24 hours with focal neurological deficit
004	Cerebral contusion closed with/without nondepressed linear skull fracture moderate – loss of consciousness from 12–24 hours without focal neurological deficit
005	Cerebral contusion closed with intracranial hematoma with/without nondepressed linear skull fracture – severe – large hematoma (including epidural hematoma) with rapidly deteriorating comatose patient
006	Cerebral contusion closed with nondepressed linear skull fracture severe – loss of consciousness greater than 24 hours with/without focal neurological deficit
007	Cerebral contusion closed with depressed skull fracture severe – with associated intracerebral hematoma and/or massive depression
008	Cerebral contusion closed with depressed skull fracture moderate – no associated hematoma or significant effect from depression
009	Cerebral contusion with open skull fracture severe – with intracranial fragments and/or depressed skull fracture; eyelid and eyeball laceration with retained intraocular foreign body
010	Cerebral contusion with open skull fracture moderate – without intracranial fragments and/or depressed skull fracture
011	Intracranial hemorrhage spontaneous nontraumatic all cases
012	Not assigned
013	Wound scalp open without cerebral injury or skull fracture severe – scalped with avulsion of tissue
014	Wound scalp open without cerebral injury or skull fracture moderate – scalp laceration
015	Fracture facial bones closed exclusive of mandible severe – multiple fractures
016	Fracture facial bones closed exclusive of mandible moderate – single fracture
017	Wound face jaws and neck open lacerated with associated fractures excluding spinal fractures severe – with airway obstruction
018	Wound face jaws and neck open lacerated with associated fractures excluding spinal fractures moderate – without airway obstruction; eyelid and eyeball laceration with retained intraocular foreign body
019	Wound face and neck open lacerated contused without fractures severe – with airway obstructions and/or major vessel involvement
020	Wound face and neck open lacerated contused without fractures moderate – without airway obstruction or major vessel involvement
021	Eye wound severe – loss of intraocular fluid with/without retinal detachment, with severe lid laceration, eye not salvageable
022	Eye wound lacerated moderate – without retinal detachment or retinal injury no foreign body retained without loss of vitreous fluid patient has hyphema eye salvageable
023	Hearing impairment severe
024	Hearing impairment moderate
025	Fracture spine closed without cord damage unstable lesion
026	Fracture spine closed without cord damage stable lesion
027	Fracture spine closed with cord damage cervical spine with respiratory involvement

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

PC#	PC DESCRIPTION
028	Fracture spine closed with cord damage below cervical spine (progressive)
029	Fracture spine open with cord damage cervical spine with respiratory involvement
030	Fracture spine open with cord damage below cervical spine (progressive)
031	Intervertebral disc disorders with nerve root compression resistant to bed rest/traction
032	Intervertebral disc disorders with nerve root compression responding to bed rest/traction
033	Strains and sprains sacroiliac region severe – nonambulatory
034	Strains and sprains sacroiliac region moderate – ambulatory
035	Burn thermal superficial head and neck greater than 5% but less than 10% of total body area and/or eye involvement
036	Burn thermal superficial head and neck less than 5% of total body area and no eye involvement
037	Burn thermal partial thickness head and neck greater than 5% but less than 10% of total body area and/or eye involvement
038	Burn thermal partial thickness head and neck less than 5% of total body area and no eye involvement
039	Burn thermal full thickness head and neck greater than 5% but less than 10% of total body area with eye involvement
040	Burn thermal full thickness head and neck less than 5% of total body area and no eye involvement
041	Fracture clavicle closed all cases
042	Wound shoulder girdle open with bone injury severe – joint involvement
043	Wound shoulder girdle open with bone injury moderate – no joint involvement
044	Fracture humerus closed upper shaft all cases
045	Wound upper arm open penetrating lacerated without fracture severe – with nerve and/or vascular injury
046	Wound upper arm open penetrating lacerated without fracture moderate – without nerve or vascular injury
047	Wound upper arm open with fractures and nerve and vascular injury arm nonsalvageable
048	Wound upper arm open with fractures and nerve injury no vascular injury arm salvageable
049	Fracture radius and ulna closed severe – shafts of bones
050	Fracture radius and ulna closed moderate – colles fracture
051	Wound forearm open lacerated penetrating without bone nerve or vascular injury with major loss of muscle tissue severe requiring major debridement
052	Wound forearm open lacerated penetrating without bone nerve or vascular injury moderate – not requiring major debridement
053	Wound forearm open lacerated penetrating with fracture and with nerve and vascular injury forearm not salvageable
054	Wound forearm open lacerated penetrating with fracture and with nerve and vascular injury forearm salvageable
055	Fracture hand or fingers closed severe – requiring closed reduction
056	Fracture hand and/or fingers closed moderate – not requiring closed reduction
057	Wound hand and/or fingers open lacerated without fractures severe – superficial and deep tendon involvement
058	Wound hand and/or fingers open lacerated without fractures moderate – no tendon involvement or limited to sublimis tendon involvement
059	Wound hand open lacerated contused crushed with fracture(s) all cases – involving fractures of carpals and/or metacarpals
060	Wound fingers open lacerated contused crushed with fracture(s) of phalangeals requiring rehabilitation

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

## PC# PC DESCRIPTION

061	Crush injury upper extremity severe – limb not salvageable
062	Crush injury upper extremity moderate – limb salvageable
063	Not assigned
064	Dislocation shoulder closed all cases
65	Dislocation/fracture elbow closed acute all cases
066	Not assigned
067	Dislocation hand or wrist closed acute
068	Dislocation fingers closed acute
069	Amputation hand traumatic complete all cases
070	Amputation forearm traumatic complete all cases
071	Amputation full arm traumatic complete all cases
072	Sprain wrist closed acute all cases
073	Sprain thumb closed acute severe
074	Sprain fingers closed acute moderate – no thumb involvement
075	Burn thermal superficial upper extremities greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved
076	Burn thermal superficial upper extremity less than 10% of total body area involved
077	Burn thermal partial thickness upper extremities greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved
078	Burn thermal partial thickness upper extremities less than 10% of total body area involved
079	Burn thermal full thickness upper extremities greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved
080	Burn thermal full thickness upper extremity less than 10% of total body area involved
081	Fracture ribs closed severe – multiple fractures
082	Fracture rib(s) closed moderate
083	Injury lung closed (blast crush) with pneumohemothorax severe – one lung with pulmonary contusion and acute severe respiratory distress
084	Injury lung closed (blast crush) with pneumohemothorax moderate – one lung with pulmonary contusion and respiratory distress
085	Wound thorax (anterior or posterior) open superficial lacerated contused abraded avulsed requiring major debridement
086	Wound thorax (anterior or posterior) open superficial lacerated contused abraded avulsed not requiring major debridement
087	Wound thorax (anterior or posterior) open penetrating with associated rib fractures and pneumohemothorax acute severe respiratory distress
088	Wound thorax (anterior or posterior) open penetrating with associated rib fractures and pneumohemothorax moderate respiratory distress
089	Not assigned
090	Burn thermal superficial trunk greater than 20% but less than 30% of total body area involved
091	Burn thermal superficial trunk greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved
092	Burn thermal partial thickness trunk greater than 20% but less than 30% of total body area involved
093	Burn thermal partial thickness trunk greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved
094	Burn thermal full thickness trunk greater than 20% but less than 30% of total body area involved

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

PC#	PC DESCRIPTION
095	Burn thermal full thickness trunk greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved
096	Wound abdominal wall (anterior or posterior) lacerated abraded contused avulsed without entering abdominal cavity severe – requiring major debridement
097	Wound abdominal wall (anterior or posterior) lacerated abraded contused avulsed without entering abdominal cavity not requiring major debridement
098	Wound liver closed acute (crush fracture) major liver damage
099	Wound liver closed acute (crush fracture) minor liver damage
100	Wound spleen closed acute (crush fracture) all cases
101	Wound abdominal cavity open with lacerating penetrating perforating wound to the large bowel
102	Wound abdominal cavity open with lacerating penetrating perforating wound to the small bowel without major or multiple resections
103	Wound abdominal cavity open with penetrating perforating wound of liver major damage
104	Wound abdominal cavity open with penetrating perforating abdominal wound with lacerated liver
105	Wound abdominal cavity open with penetrating perforating wound of spleen
106	Wound abdominal cavity open with lacerated penetrated perforated wound with shattered kidney
107	Wound abdominal cavity open with lacerated penetrating perforating wound with lacerated kidney initially repaired but subsequent nephrectomy
108	Wound penetration of pelvis with severe organ damage
109	Wound penetration of pelvis with moderate organ damage
110	Wound buttocks severe – open lacerated penetrating perforating and avulsed
111	Wound buttocks moderate – open lacerated contused and abraded
112	Displaced fracture of pelvis closed with associated soft tissue damage and pelvic organ damage
113	Nondisplaced fracture of pelvis closed with associated soft tissue damage
114	Wound abdomen open with pelvic fracture and penetrating perforating wounds to multiple pelvic structures (male or female)
115	Wound abdomen open with pelvic fracture and penetrating perforating wounds to pelvic colon only (male or female)
116	Wound external genitalia male severe – lacerated avulsed crushed
117	Wound external genitalia male moderate – abraded and contused
118	Wound external genitalia female severe – lacerated avulsed crushed
119	Wound external genitalia female moderate – abraded contused
120	Fracture closed femur shaft all cases
121	Wound thigh open without fracture nerve or vascular injury requiring major debridement
122	Wound thigh open without fracture nerve or vascular injury not requiring major debridement
123	Wound thigh open lacerated penetrating perforating with fracture and nerve/vascular injury limb not salvageable
124	Wound thigh open lacerated penetrating perforating with fracture and nerve and/or vascular injury limb salvageable
125	Wound knee open lacerated penetrating perforating with joint space penetration shattered knee



# Appendix A - DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

## PC# PC DESCRIPTION

126	Wound knee open lacerated penetrating perforating with joint space penetration articular cartilage damage no bone injury
127	Fracture closed tibia and fibula shaft all cases
128	Wound lower leg open lacerated penetrating perforating without fractures requiring major debridement
129	Wound lower leg open lacerated penetrating perforating without fractures not requiring major debridement
130	Wound lower leg open lacerated penetrating perforating with fracture and nerve/vascular injury limb not salvageable
131	Wound lower leg open lacerated penetrating perforating with fracture and nerve and/or vascular injury limb salvageable
132	Fracture ankle/foot closed displaced requiring reduction
133	Fracture ankle/foot closed nondisplaced not requiring reduction
134	Wound ankle foot toes open lacerated contused without fractures but requiring major debridement
135	Wound ankle foot toes open lacerated contused without fractures not requiring major debridement
136	Wound ankle foot toes open penetrating perforating with fractures and nerve/vascular injury limb not salvageable
137	Wound ankle foot toes open penetrating perforating with fractures and nerve and/or vascular injury limb salvageable
138	Crush injury lower extremity limb not salvageable
139	Crush injury lower extremity limb salvageable
140	Dislocation hip closed acute all cases
141	Tear ligaments knee acute complete rupture
142	Tear ligaments knee acute incomplete rupture
143	Dislocation toes closed acute all cases
144	Amputation foot traumatic complete all cases
145	Amputation below knee traumatic complete all cases
146	Amputation traumatic complete requiring hip disarticulation
147	Amputation above knee traumatic complete
148	Sprain ankle closed acute with complete ligament rupture
149	Sprain ankle closed acute grade 2 incomplete ligament rupture
150	Burn thermal superficial lower extremities and genitalia greater than 30% but less than 40% of total body area involved
151	Burn thermal superficial lower extremity and genitalia greater than 15% but less than 30% of total body area involved
152	Burn thermal partial thickness lower extremities and genitalia greater than 30% but less than 40% of total body area involved
153	Burn thermal partial thickness lower extremity and genitalia greater than 15% but less than 30% of total body area involved
154	Burn thermal full thickness lower extremities and genitalia greater than 30% but less than 40% of total body area involved
155	Burn thermal full thickness lower extremity and genitalia greater than 15% but less than 30% of total body area involved
156	Blisters hand fingers foot toes due to friction acute moderate all cases
157	Insect bites and stings (unspecified body area) with systemic symptoms and/or respiratory difficulty
158	Bites and stings (unspecified body area) moderate localized symptoms
159	MIW brain and chest with sucking chest wound and pneumothorax

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

PC#	PC DESCRIPTION
160	MIW brain and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound colon
161	MIW brain and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound kidney
162	MIW brain and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound bladder
163	MIW brain and abdomen with shock and penetrating perforating wound spleen
164	MIW brain and abdomen with shock and penetrating perforating wound liver
165	MIW brain and lower limbs requiring bilateral above knee amputations
166	MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and abdomen with penetrating wound colon
167	MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound kidney bladder
168	MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and abdomen with perforating wound bladder
169	MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound spleen
170	MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound liver
171	MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and limbs with fracture and vascular injury
172	MIW abdomen with penetrating perforating wound of colon and bladder
173	MIW abdomen with penetrating perforating wound of colon and spleen
174	MIW abdomen with penetrating perforating wound of colon and liver
175	MIW abdomen and limbs with penetrating perforating wound of colon and open fracture and neurovascular injury of salvageable lower limb
176	MIW abdomen and pelvis with penetrating perforating wound of liver and kidney
177	MIW abdomen and pelvis with penetrating perforating wounds of spleen and bladder
178	MIW abdomen pelvis limbs with fracture and neurovascular injury limb salvageable and penetrating wound kidney
179	MIW abdomen pelvis limbs without fracture or neurovascular injury and penetrating perforating wound bladder
180	MIW abdomen and lower limbs with fracture and nerve injury with penetrating wound of spleen with full thickness burns to greater than 20% of TBSA
181	MIW abdomen and limbs without fracture or nerve injury with penetrating wound of liver
182	MIW chest with pneumohemothorax soft tissue injury to upper limbs and penetrating wound of brain
183	MIW chest with pneumohemothorax soft tissue injury to upper limbs and abdomen with wound of colon
184	MIW chest with pneumohemothorax pelvis and abdomen with wound of colon and bladder
185	MIW abdomen and chest with multiple organ damage
186	Multiple nonpenetrating fragment wounds of skin and soft tissue
187	Trench foot immersion foot severe – vesicle formation
188	Trench foot immersion foot moderate – no vesicle formation
189	Not assigned
190	Frostbite full skin thickness or deeper involvement
191	Frostbite less than full skin thickness
192	Hypothermia all cases

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

PC#	PC DESCRIPTION
193	Heat stroke
194	Heat exhaustion
195	Heat cramps all cases
196	Appendicitis acute with perforation rupture peritonitis
197	Appendicitis acute without perforation rupture peritonitis
198	Inguinal hernia complicated direct or indirect sliding incarceration of bowel
199	Inguinal hernia uncomplicated direct or indirect no sliding no incarceration of bowel or bladder
200	Internal derangement of knee chronic with torn meniscus and/or ligament laxity
201	Strain lumbosacral sacroiliac joint chronic all cases
202	Eczema dermatitis seborrheic contact others affecting weight bearing or pressure areas
203	Eczema dermatitis seborrheic contact others not affecting weight bearing areas
204	Boils furuncles pyoderma requiring surgery
205	Boils furuncles pyoderma all other cases
206	Cellulitis involving face or weight bearing areas
207	Cellulitis other than face or weight bearing areas
208	Dermatophytosis severe – affecting feet
209	Dermatophytosis all other cases
210	Pediculosis all cases
211	Scabies all cases
212	Pilonidal cyst/abscess requiring major excision
213	Pilonidal cyst/abscess requiring minor incision
214	Ingrown toenails bilateral with secondary infections unresolvable at Echelon 2
215	Ingrown toenails without secondary infection
216	Herpes simplex and zoster without encephalitis all types all cases
217	Not assigned
218	Not assigned
219	Hyperhidrosis all cases
220	Blepharitis all cases
221	Conjunctivitis severe all cases
222	Conjunctivitis moderate all cases
223	Corneal ulcer
224	Corneal abrasion
225	Iridocyclitis acute marked visual impairment
226	Iridocyclitis acute minimal visual impairment

Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

PC#	PC DESCRIPTION
227	Refraction and accommodation disorders refraction required
228	Refraction and accommodation disorders replacement of spectacles required
229	Otitis externa all cases
230	Otitis media acute suppurative all cases
231	Not assigned
232	Allergic rhinitis all cases
233	Upper respiratory infections acute including tonsillitis all cases
234	Bronchitis acute all cases
235	Asthma with disabling symptoms or repeated attacks
236	Asthma other cases
237	Not assigned
238	Not assigned
239	Acute respiratory disease severe
240	Acute respiratory disease moderate
241	Not assigned
242	Not assigned
243	Food poisoning all organisms disabling symptoms
244	Food poisoning all organisms moderate symptoms
245	Diarrheal disease severe
246	Diarrheal disease moderate
247	Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage gastritis or ulcer
248	Dyspepsia acute all cases
249	Peptic ulcer gastric or duodenal penetrating and/or perforating
250	Peptic ulcer gastric or duodenal uncomplicated
251	Regional ileitis disabling symptoms unresponsive to treatment
252	Regional ileitis responds to treatment
253	Helminthiasis all cases
254	Not assigned
255	Migraine all cases
256	Hemorrhoidal disease all cases
257	Not assigned
258	Severe hypertension
259	Ischemic heart disease
260	Phlebitis deep vein involvement

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

## PC# PC DESCRIPTION

261	Not assigned
262	Tenosynovitis elbow wrist shoulders etc.
263	Meningo-encephalitis uncomplicated
264	Meningo-encephalitis complicated
265	Near drowning without cervical spine injury or hypothermia all cases
266	Toxic inhalation including burn-related respiratory injuries severe all cases
267	Not assigned
268	White phosphorus burns resultant partial thickness burns < 40% TBSA all cases
269	Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) urethritis
270	Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) genital ulcers and/or adenopathy
271	Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) complicated
272	Glomerulonephritis acute
273	Glomerulonephritis chronic
274	Pyelonephritis acute secondary to obstruction
275	Pyelonephritis acute no obstruction
276	Nephrotic syndrome all cases
277	Ureteral calculus causing obstruction impacted
278	Ureteral calculus not causing obstruction
279	Epididymitis cystitis prostatitis acute all cases
280	Balanoposthitis all cases
281	Not assigned
282	Infectious mononucleosis all cases
283	Hepatitis infectious viral all cases
284	Not assigned
285	Cholecystitis acute with stones all cases
286	Pancreatitis acute all cases
287	Cirrhosis all cases
288	Not assigned
289	Neoplasms malignant
290	Neoplasms benign
291	Abnormal uterine bleeding (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)
292	Dysmenorrhea amenorrhea (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)
2293	Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) all cases (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)
294	Cervicitis endocervicitis with symptomatic leukorrhea (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

PC#	PC DESCRIPTION
295	Vulvovaginitis (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)
296	Not assigned
297	Tubal pregnancy all cases (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)
298	Not assigned
299	Abortion spontaneous with hemorrhage (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)
300	Not assigned
301	Psychosis
302	Conduct disorders
303	Non-psychotic mental disorders
304	Stress reaction severe unstable slow improvement
305	Stress reaction severe stable slow improvement
306	Alcohol dependency syndrome moderate
307	Alcohol misuse simple intoxication
308	Drug dependency (other than alcohol) severe
309	Drug misuse (other than alcohol) mild or moderate
310	Stress reaction mild/moderate
311	Eye wound lacerated penetrated with retinal injury eye salvageable
312	Wound knee open lacerated penetrating perforating with joint space penetration no bone or articular cartilage
313	Wound abdominal cavity open with lacerated penetrating perforating wound kidney moderate – kidney salvageable
314	Stress reaction severe unstable delayed improvement
315	Stress reaction severe unstable persisting
316	Alcohol dependency severe – impending or actual DTs
317	Drug misuse (other than alcohol) severe – atypical no dependency
318	Stress reaction severe – rapid improvement
319	Wound fingers open lacerated contused crushed with fracture(s) of phalangeals not requiring rehabilitation
320	Dislocation/subluxation temporomandibular joint without fracture chronic requiring correction
321	Dislocation/subluxation temporomandibular joint without fracture acute initial injury
322	Fracture mandible with/without oral laceration without airway involvement unstable severe requiring open reduction
323	Fracture mandible with/without oral laceration without airway involvement mild displacement stable
324	Stress reaction severe stable – delayed improvement
325	Stress reaction severe stable persisting
326	Not assigned
327	Not assigned
328	Animal bites and rabies exposure

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

## PC# PC DESCRIPTION

329	Trachoma all cases
330	Schistosomiasis all cases
331	Malaria severe – all species
332	Malaria moderate – all species
333	Febrile illness acute severe – except malaria and pneumonia
334	Febrile illness acute moderate
335	Snake bite
336	Not assigned
337	Not assigned
338	Not assigned
339	Cutaneous ulcers including leishmaniasis
340	Not assigned
341	Not assigned
342	Not assigned
343	Not assigned
344	Not assigned
345	Not assigned
346	Eye wound directed energy induced (laser) severe of macula and/or optic nerve with vitreous blood severe visual loss one or both eyes
347	Eye wound directed energy induced (laser/rfr) moderate to severe posterior nonmacular nonoptic nerve visual loss secondary to vitreous blood
348	Eye wound directed energy induced (laser) moderate nonmacular nonoptic nerve no vitreous blood
349	Eye wound directed energy induced (laser/rfr) mild to moderate anterior pain with photophobia and disruption of corneal integrity
350	Eye wound directed energy induced (laser) mild flash blindness no permanent damage

**APPENDIX B**  
**Proposed AMAL 629 – Pharmacy Equipment**



**Appendix B**  
**Proposed AMAL 629 - Pharmacy Equipment**

NSN	NOMEN	QTY	UI	UPR	UW	UC
6545009143480	Chest Medical Instrument & Supply Set Field #3 30x18x10" Aluminum	1.00	Ea	274.39	25.00	3.60
6545009143500	Chest Miss Fld #5 30" L X 18" W X 16" D	1.00	Ea	469.63	33.00	6.00
6545009143485	Insert Cabinet Med Instr & Sup Set Chest Aluminum 10 Drawers	1.00	Ea	731.23	38.00	3.50
6545002998649	Insert Cabinet Medical Instrument & Supply Set Chest	1.00	Ea	124.73	60.00	3.90
7520001627109	Numbering Machine Office Type Self-Inking Pad Print Wheel Qty 6	2.00	Ea	16.17	1.10	0.06
4110001156027	Refrigerator Mechanical Biologicals 4.5 Cubic Feet 115v 50/60hz	1.00	Ea	771.73	110.00	13.41
6640004397350	Spatula Laboratory 3 Inch Blade	2.00	Ea	9.17	0.13	0.01
6640004397373	Spatula Laboratory Hard Rubber 8 Inch Blade	2.00	Ea	11.25	0.02	0.01
6530011688096	Tray Tablet And Capsule Counting Plastic	2.00	Ea	11.78	0.20	0.00

**APPENDIX C**  
**Proposed AMAL 630 – Pharmacy Consumables**

**Appendix C**  
**AMAL 630 – Pharmacy Consumables**

NSN	NOMEN	QTY	UI	UPR	UW	UC
6505009857301	Acetaminophen Tablets USP 0.325gm 1000s	4.00	BT	7.30	1.330	0.067
6505012069246	Acyclovir Capsules 200mg 100 Capsules Per Bottle	4.00	BT	67.78	0.200	0.016
6505008917555	Ascorbic Acid Tablets USP 500 Mg 100s	2.00	BT	2.09	0.220	0.012
6505001538750	Aspirin Tablets USP 0.324 Gm 1000s	1.00	BT	8.13	1.000	0.059
6505001596625	Bacitracin Ointment USP 7100 Units 0.5oz Tube 12 Tubes/Package	4.00	PG	0.88	0.790	0.038
6505005799110	Bacitracin Zinc and Polymyxin B Sulfate Ointment USP 1oz Tube	48.00	TU	2.49	0.060	0.008
6505010503547	Cimetidine Tablets USP 300mg 100s	2.00	BT	36.88	0.063	0.003
6505010235011	Clotrimazole Cream USP Topical 1% 15gm	20.00	TU	4.39	0.070	0.003
6505004002054	Codeine Phosphate and Acetaminophen Tablets USP 100 Tablets/Bt	2.00	BT	3.73	0.190	0.009
6505012303130	Diazepam Tablets USP 5mg 100 Tablets Per Bottle	3.00	BT	1.50	0.150	0.150
6505010985802	Diazepam Tablets USP 5mg Individually Sealed 100s	3.00	PG	2.03	0.400	0.050
6505003697289	Dicloxacillin Sodium Capsules USP 250mg 100 Capsules Per Bottle	5.00	BT	7.07	0.170	0.009
6505001168350	Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride Capsules USP 50mg 100 Caps/Bottle	4.00	BT	3.25	0.280	0.008
6505000096063	Doxycycline Hyclate Capsules USP 100mg 500 Capsules Per Bottle	3.00	BT	28.83	0.920	0.058
6505011534335	Doxycycline Hyclate Tablets USP 100mg 500 Tablets Per Bottle	3.00	BT	25.45	0.360	0.021
6505013770469	Ergotamine Tartrate and Caffeine Tablets USP 100 Tablets/Bottle	2.00	BT	63.84	0.650	0.012
6505011134758	Erythromycin Tablets USP 250mg 40s	20.00	BT	1.77	0.100	0.006
6505010222646	Gentamicin Sulf Opth Sol USP Equiv 3.0mg Gentamicin Per Ml 5ml	2.00	BT	2.10	0.050	0.005
6505014070381	Griseofulvin Tablets Ultramicronize USP 125mg 100 Tablets/Bottle	4.00	BT	22.21	0.650	0.012
6505013480278	Guaifenesin and Pseudoephedrine HCl Extended-Release Tablets 100s	2.00	BT	42.03	0.550	0.011
6505012816758	Hydrocortisone Acetate and Pramoxine Hydrochloride Cream 1oz	6.00	EA	6.02	0.120	0.007
6505009262095	Hydrocortisone Cream USP 1% 1 Oz (28.35 Gm) Tube	48.00	TU	0.97	0.110	0.005
6505010980247	Ibuprofen Tablets USP 600mg 500 Tablets Per Bottle	4.00	BT	11.22	1.280	0.044
6505012149062	Ibuprofen Tablets USP 800 Mg 500 Tablets Per Bottle	4.00	BT	14.12	1.470	1.470
6505012154825	Insulin Human Injection Modified 100un/Ml 10ml Vial	2.00	VI	6.00	0.070	0.004
6505005900470	* Isometheptene Mucat Capsules 50/Bt	2.00	BT	16.91	0.310	0.008
6505001326904	Isoniazid Tablets USP 300 Mg 100s	1.00	BT	3.47	0.320	0.011
6505010666568	* Loperimide Hydrochloride Capsules USP 2mg 100 Caps/Bt	4.00	BT	7.14	0.080	0.004
6505011561844	Magnesia Alumina Hydrox Simethicone Tablets 50 Tablets/Bottle	24.00	BT	3.13	0.120	0.018
6505009262111	Meclizine Hydrochloride Tablets USP Chewable 25 Mg 100s	2.00	BT	2.02	0.110	0.006
6505008901840	Metronidazole Tablets USP 250mg 250 Tablets Per Bottle	1.00	BT	7.37	0.470	0.024
6505011434643	Neomycin&Polymyxin B Sulfates&Gramicidin Ophthalmic Sol USP 10ml	6.00	BT	27.18	0.050	0.002

\*Items added to upgrade clinical capability

**Appendix C**  
**AMAL 630 – Pharmacy Consumables**

NSN	NOMEN	QTY	UI	UPR	UW	UC
6505010141378	Neomycin&Polymyxin B Sulfates&Hydrocortisone Otic Sol USP 10ml	12.00	PG	1.34	0.130	0.008
6505005842338	Phenytol Sodium Capsules Extended USP 100mg 1000 Caps/Bottle	1.00	BT	138.21	2.000	0.067
6505006873570	Pyridoxine 50 Mg 1000s	1.00	BT	13.17	0.310	0.790
6505010880499	* Scopolamine Hydrobromide Inj USP 0.4mg/MI Vial 25/Bx	1.00	PG	12.91	0.400	0.012
6505001839419	Sulfacetamide Sod Ophthalmic Ointment USP 10% 1/8 Oz (3.5 Gm)	12.00	TU	1.09	0.030	0.001
6505005607331	Sulfadiazine Silver Cream 1% Topical 400gm Jar	4.00	JR	14.54	1.250	0.047
6505010161470	Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim Tablets USP 100 Tablets/Bottle	1.00	BT	5.26	0.370	0.020
6505001394600	Tetrahydrozoline Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Solution USP 0.05% 15ml	24.00	BT	1.75	0.070	0.004
6505010696520	Theophylline Extended-Release Tablets 300mg 1000 Tablets/Bottle	1.00	BT			
6505009262241	Tolnaftate Topical Solution USP 1% 10 MI	12.00	BT	1.09	0.060	0.006
6505010083054	Undecylenic Acid and Zinc Undecylenate Powder 45gm	24.00	CO	1.09	0.190	0.008
6530011031305	Bottle Safety Cap 16 Drams (59ml) Capacity Amber/White Plas 200s	1.00	PG	29.65	3.500	0.600
6530000428525	Bottle Safety Cap Plas Light Res 150ml Cap Rating Child Res 100s	1.00	PG	21.73	7.000	1.000
6530000428421	Bottle Safety Cap Plas Light Res Cylindrical Wide Mouth 200s	1.00	PG	13.75	4.000	0.600
6530012725119	Bottle Safety Cap Plastic 4oz Capacity Light/Child Resistant 100s	1.00	PG	35.54	7.300	1.163
7690012563226	Label Paper Legend Keep Out Reach Children F/7690012538287 1000s	1.00	RO	14.88	0.140	0.005
6240002556967	Lamp Incandescent 75 Watts	2.00	EA	0.30	0.000	0.000
6240005833668	Lamp,Fluorescent	8.00	EA	1.41	0.000	0.000
6515011721090	Syringe & Needle Hypodermic Insulin 1ml Cap 28ga Sgl Scale 100s	1.00	PG	13.85	3.000	0.220

\*Items added to upgrade clinical capability

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